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Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Aulonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd. En.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration of our Saviour's time 'till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical disease.
What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *A. butbnat.*

INVASIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostily upon other mens possessions; not defensive.
I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gapping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the desarts that their swords had made. *Arbutnot.*

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [*invektio*, Fr. *invektiva*, low Lat.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.
Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of cleaving speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear to bitter *invektives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

So desolate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invektives* 'gainst the officers. *Shakef. H. VI.*

Cast off the respect fit to be continued between kings,
Even when their blood is hottest, he fell to bitter *invektives* against the French king. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Whilt we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invektives* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the world, for an *invektive*, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.
Let him rail on; let his *invektive* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.
Thus most *invektively* he pierces through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea and of this our life, swearing that we
Are meer usurpers, tyrants. *Shakefpeare.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.
I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lyes. *Arbutnot.*

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.
One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in a course of seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*invegliare*, Ital. *Minheo*; *aveugler*, or *enaveigler*, French, *Skinner* and *Justus*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.
Most false Daedalus, royal richly dight,
That ensly was to *inveigle* weaker fight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Pa. Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him.
Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sence
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spektator.*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.
Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [*inventor*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]
1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.
The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may

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not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spektator.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*.
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Pa. Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of mischief. *Anst. vi. 5.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refrain'd,
When want had let an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd.
The ship by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbutnot.*

3. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.
I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Sylva. Xlii.*

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.
I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave.
Hercules's meeting with pleasure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first drawings of philosophy. *Adams's Spectator.*

4. To light on; to meet with.
Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantic rites have made them mad. *Spektator.*

INVENTOR. *n. f.* [from *inventor*, French.]
1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.
As a translator, he was just; as an *inventor*, he was rich. *Garrick.*

2. A forger.
INVENTION. *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]
1. Fiction.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention*! *Shakef. H. V. Pro.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more. *Recommon.*

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Discovery.
Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing something new.
Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryden.*

4. Forgery.
We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

If thou can'st accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

5. The thing invented.
The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Stany.*

Th' *invention* all admitt'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent*.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.
Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Johnson's Schoolmaster.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart.
That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle flew.
The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

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INVENTOR. *n. f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]
1. A finder out of something new.
We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Th' *invention* all admitt'd, and each how he
To be the *inventor* mis'd.
Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterb.*

2. A contriver; a forger. In an ill sense.
In this upshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on th' *inventor* heads. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

INVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inventive*, whence perhaps *inventive*.] In manner of an *inventor*.
To divide *inventively*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakefpeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [*inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.]
An account or catalogue of moveables.
I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing. *Shakef. H. VIII.*

The several parcels of his plate.
The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them, whose pleasures are a loss to us. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

Who'er looks
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Museum.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to tols half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spektator.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and estate. *Spektator.*

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventari*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.
I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shakef. Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *n. f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that *invents*.
The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet and soulful, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inverse*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.
Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garrick.*

INVERSION. *n. f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]
1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.
If he speaks truth, it is upon design, and a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.
TO INVERT. *v. a.* [*invertio*, Latin.]
1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.
With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn? *Waller.*

So long delays her flow is to bear,
And Winter storms *invert* the year.
Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.
Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezelize. Instead of this *invert* or *invert* is now commonly used.

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Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knapler's History of the Turks.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.
Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

TO INVEST. *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr. *investire*, Latin.]
1. To dress; to clothe; to array. When it has two accusatives it has *in* or *with* before the thing.
Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon;
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakef. Henry V.*

Thou *invest* a mantle didst *invest* *Milton.*

The rising world of waters.
Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invest them with thy love's smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks. *Denham's Sephy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.
When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick revery, that we *invest* God himself *with* them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarend.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atterb.*

3. To adorn; to grace.
Honour must,
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deservers. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakefpeare.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; such majesty
Invest him coming. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

4. To confer; to give.
If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.
INVESTIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.
The shells served as palms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigare*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.
Finally, in such fort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.
Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder of Speech.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.
Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought
Investigation calm, whose silent powers
Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.
Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories: I mean no more translations, but something domestick, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.
He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.
INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *vestment*.] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit.
Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* throw. *Shakef. Ham.*

You,